THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 75 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance), per year.....$10 00
City, (payable to the carrier), by the week.....25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....30 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Gold Closed, in New York last Evening at 151¾.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

The Steinway Piano.

The Detroit *Free Press*, whose editor is an excellent musical gentleman, speaks in the following high terms of the Steinway Piano, Messrs. Henry Kleber & Bro., No. 124 Wood street, are the only agents for these celebrated instruments which are preferred by all musicians of note in this country, as well as Europe. But listen to our Michigan friend. Messrs.—Caldwaay Pianos.—The sweet and powerful tone, combined with the most perfect action and beautiful finish of these instruments recommend them over all others. The fact that other makers parade before the public that they have succeeded in getting men from Steinway's employ, and consequently can finish pianos of the same celebrity, or just as good, is a great error. They have been trying to imitate them for a long time, but all the best they are only imitations—therefore don't be humbugged any by them. There are many persons who have been misled by unprincipled dealers, who would gladly take one-half the cost, if they had the means to pay the balance, to get a "feller's way," which is sure to last."

Sale of the Jackman Farm.

Those who may wish to preserve a home in the country, in a choice location, and very convenient of access to the city, should attend the sale of William Jackman, on Thursday, the 27th inst. The property is among the best ever offered for sale in the country, and is quite convenient to Birmingham Station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about four miles from the Federal Street Depot, in Allegheny city. The Accommodation trains leave at 9 and 12 o'clock. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

To Mechanics & Hardware Dealers.

J. M. Conar, Nos. 67, 69 & 71 Fulton, Brooklyn, N. Y., continues to manufacture the latest improved Screw Plates and Drop Presses, Cutting and Stamping Dies and Tinners' Tools of all kinds. Mr. Conar is also General Agent for the far-famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Letting Down Machine, and combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters. Hardware dealers and mechanics wishing to purchase of the above enumerated articles, should not overlook the claims of this establishment.

Wanted,

A situation as assistant book-keeper, assistant teller, or general business agent, by a young married man of ten years experience in business. Best of reference given, if required. Address "D. P. M.," this office.

Medicinal Wine.

Brandy, Holland Gin, Whisky of the very best quality, with a complete list of all family medicines, for sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Shoes.

Go to South & Ross 61 Market street to buy your Shoes.

Patent Medicines.

Fleming's drug store is the great depot for genuine Patent Medicines.

Interesting from North Carolina.

The dispatch from our special correspondent with Gen. SHERMAN will be read with interest. It is evident that he relates just so much as Gen. SHERMAN chose to impart, and gives only that General's version then and there, which, while it is not as complete as his own dispatches, already received, is consistent with the intelligence through Secretary STANTON.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—It is suggested that Ford's Theatre, Washington, be razed to the ground, that the lot be suitably embellished, and that on it be erected a monument to the memory of the martyred Pres dent. The suggestion is a good one. The theatre is now closed, with no immediate prospect of being opened for theatrical purposes. It will never be a favorite place of resort for theatrical entertainments, as the horrible scene enacted within its walls on the 14th of April would be ever present to the eyes of the audience, no matter what might be the attractions of the stage. A correspondent suggests that the theatre and grounds be purchased, and devoted to the purpose above named.

WHERE ABOUTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.—We do not credit the report that JEFF. DAVIS escaped across the Mississippi river, at Tinker's Bend, on the 16th, for very good reasons. First, DAVIS was at Danville on the 5th, and could not reach the Mississippi, eight hundred miles distant, in the intervening time, as the railroads being destroyed, his locomotion was necessarily slow. Second, Gen. WILSON'S cavalry was directly in his path at Macon, the route he would be compelled to take. DAVIS is probably somewhere between Augusta and Macon.

HARPER FOR MAY.—We are indebted to Minor for Harper for May. Among the illustrated papers is one on LYMAN BEECHER, which is full of interest. Mr. Abbott continues his "Heroic deeds of heroic men," the present number being devoted mainly to General M'Clellan—a misnomer, some would say. The number is quite up to the standard excellence peculiar to this monthly.

"OUR LITTLE FOLKS," for May, freighted with choice reading, has been received by Hunt, the Bookseller.

THE ATLANTIC, for May, is for sale by Hunt. A more extended notice of its contents will be given hereafter.

Southern Refugees in Canada.

The carouse held by Southern refugees and sympathizers in the chief hotel at Toronto, on the reception of the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, has been appropriately rebuked by the Canadian press, with but a very few disgraceful exceptions. It appears that a clergyman was among their number, and that he openly exulted in the murder. This infamous conduct has gone far toward opening the eye of the Canadians to the real character of the rebel emissaries and agents in that province, and these persons now stand exhibited in their real character. The Toronto *Globe* says of them:

They have abused the asylum afforded them by plotting and executing raids into the United States. They have therefore involved us in a world of trouble and vast expense. Not satisfied with the evil resulting to us from the St. Alban raids, they have had during the whole winter a scheme in progress to fit out from a Canada port a vessel armed and equipped for the work of destroying American vessels upon the lakes. It is but a few days since tent arms and other warlike stores were found concealed in the house of one of these fugitives in Toronto. If their plots could succeed, they would involve us in difficulties and border troubles with our neighbors. When we know that Southern refugees are engaged in such mischief, we do not feel bound to wait till evidence is obtained implicating every Southern resident in the city, before we denounce their vile plottings.

Expressions of abhorrence for the murder and sympathy with the people of the United States are general. In addition to those already published in our journal, we extract the following from the Hamilton (Canada West) *Spectator*:

Canadians who are deeply interested in the restoration and maintenance of peace on this continent, cannot but deeply sympathize with the Americans in the hour of their great national calamity. Intimately connected with them as we are, by the ties of friendship and commerce, no evil can befall them without our becoming the sharers of it to a great extent. Anarchy there, means to us the loss of credit and confidence, which are the very life's blood of national prosperity. And the prayers of loyal-hearted Canadian's will go forth most earnestly that they may be spared the evils which seem too likely to arise as the consequence of this great affliction.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "Our danger will be imminent if any of the scoundrels implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln make their escape to Lower Canada. They would undoubtedly meet here plenty of influential friends. There would be found here plenty of judges and juries to decide that they had used only a belligerent right. Indeed it will argue strange inconsistency if those papers which have been foremost in screening the raiders, and have excused as a belligerent right the assassination of an innocent civilian at St. Albans, find fault now with those concerned in the murder of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal armies."

The Conspiracy.

Regret is expressed by those conversant with the development of criminal cases, that the investigations now being made could not be directed by one head. We have now parties under Col. Baker, of the War Department; Col. Ingraham, Provost Marshal of Washington; Colonel Wells, Provost Marshal of the defences south of the Potomac; Colonel Olmsted, of the Detective Force; Mr. Young, of the New York Detective police; and perhaps others. Each party, it is understood, acting on its own responsibility. The consequences are, that the programmes become entangled, disguised detectives arrest disguised detectives, and several amusing *embroglios* have occurred.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1865. NO. 194

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

SHERMAN!

Preliminaries of the Late Armistice.

UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Jeff. Davis Trying to Escape.

He is Foiled Three Times by Stoneman.

Gen. Johnston's Surrender.

The Terms Agreed Upon.

How the Rebels Received the News of the President's Assassination.

The Feeling of the Union Soldiers.

MEETING OF OHIO TROOPS.

GOVERNOR BROUGH DENOUNCED.

The Army About to Return Home.

An Anglo-Rebel Opinion of Sherman.

Highly Interesting Developments.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The following series of dispatches from the chief correspondent of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, in Sherman's army, have just been received. They relate only to the preliminary operations:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.—On the 14th Gen. Sherman received a communication from Gen. Johnston asking that hostilities might cease until General Sherman could obtain authority from Gen. Grant to accept the surrender of his army on the same terms granted to Lee. Gen. Sherman stated in reply that he was already authorized to grant the same terms which Lee received. This reply was forwarded to our cavalry advance to be sent out under a flag of truce.

By a strange oversight the paper was delayed nearly a day, or in all probability this dispatch would convey the news of Johnston's surrender. Hostilities have ceased, the troops having been ordered into camp soon after starting yesterday morning. An answer is expected from Johnston in the course of the day. Raleigh will be the headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, and the affairs of the department are already being arranged with the view to a speedy peace. While the citizens manifest little Union sentiment, yet all seem rejoiced at the prospect of peace. The army is overjoyed and exultant.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17—noon.—The news of the assassination of the President and the attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward, has not yet been made known to the troops. It is flying among them as a discredited rumor. The guards are being doubled and tribbled in anticipation of the storm of wrath which will surge over this army as winters wildest storms sweep the mountain tops. To those who know all our victories have grown dim. The expected surrender of to-day has ceased to be talked about, and each is staggering under a load of sorrow under the effect of the rumor, only a hush, as of death is settling over this army, and none speak of the possible truth of the rumor with dry eyes. What will follow when the soldiers hear the fact, God only knows. Gen. Sherman is at Durham's Station, negotiating with Johnston.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.—Evening.—Major McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, returned last night from the enemy's lines with a reply to Gen. Sherman's communication informing Johnston that he was authorized to grant him the same terms of surrender which Lee received. Johnston appointed Durham's Station, on the Hillsboro road, as the place, and 12 M. this morning as the time for an interview with Gen. Sherman. The General and his staff left at eight o'clock, on a special train. There is scarcely any doubt but a surrender will take place either to-day or to-morrow.

Brigadier General Cox and Major General Grimes, of Lee's army, arrived here with their staffs yesterday.

Jeff. Davis in trying to reach Charlotte was obliged to return as Stoneman was on the road. In a second attempt to pass by another road he also failed, and after trying to leave Greensboro' in an ambulance he was again intercepted and turned back.

Very little Union feeling exists here. The masses, though glad that the war is over, are greatly cast down by the failure of their traitor revolution. At the episcopal Church yesterday not a single citizen, male of female, was present, and the rector omitted the prayer for the President. At the Baptist Church the Pastor refused to give out notice that the Trustees had given the use of the House to one of our Chaplains for the evening. The army is quiet in camp, all talking of peace and home.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The following is the latest dispatch received from our correspondent with Gen. Sherman's army. It will be observed that it clearly shows the full nature of General Sherman's arrangement with the enemy to have been unknown to even leading officers. Also that General Sherman was fully advised of President Lincoln's assassination before the negotiations.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.—The struggle has closed at length. On Saturday the 15th, Gen. Johnston sent a message by flag of truce to General Sherman, asking that hostilities might cease until General Sherman could obtain authority to afford the same terms to Johnston's army as Lee received. General Sherman replied that he already had authority to make such terms. Major McCoy, of General Sherman's staff, took this communication to the enemy's lines, and in reply, on Sunday evening, the 16th, General Johnston appointed an interview for the next morning at James Bennett's house, five miles from Durham's Station, on the North Carolina Railroad, and midway between the lines.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his staff alone, took a special train for Durham's. Gen. Johnston was at the appointed place promptly, accompanied by General Wade Hampton and Major Hampton and Captain Johnson of Johnston's staff. The interview was strictly private between Sherman, Johnston and Hampton. The first day closed with terms unarranged. Hampton refused to surrender or acknowledge the action of Johnston.

There were also difficulties arising from the determination not to recognize the Confederate Government. The interview closed to afford Johnston an opportunity of consulting with Davis and other civil officers.

Gen. Sherman returned to Raleigh and on Tuesday morning went out again with his staff. Wade Hampton was absent and Gen. John C. Breckinridge was present instead, though in his military character, alone. The conference closed about three p. m., and Gen. Sherman rode half way to Raleigh before he communicated the results to his staff.

These can be fully stated. Johnston surrenders all the military forces of the Confederacy, and the civil authorities are consenting parties to the surrender. The Confederacy was not recognized in any manner. The terms granted are in general, similar to those which Lee received, though as the forces surrendered are widely separated, it was agreed that the Confederate troops should march to their respective capitals and there turn over their arms and military stores to officers appointed for the purpose. These terms are subject to ratification by the authorities at Washington, and when so ratified peace will exist throughout the land. Maj. Hitchcock, of Sherman's staff, started Wednesday for Washington, to lay the terms before the authorities.

Gen. Wilson, with the Union cavalry, is reported by Johnston as at Columbus. Gen. Stoneman is at Slaterville, close on Johnston's rear.

Gen. Sherman informed Johnston of the assassination of President Lincoln. All the rebel officers present were deeply affected by the news and greatly concerned. Gen. Johnston characterized it as the greatest calamity which had befallen the South during the war. Our officers were convinced that this sorrow was real, and not feigned, on the part of all.

Gen. Johnson remarked among other things to Gen. Sherman that this (Sherman's) army was the best the world had ever seen. The interview could not be termed cordial, but the bearing of all was that of great men discussing a great matter. Both armies are resting, quietly, but with great impatience to hear of the ratification of peace by the powers at Washington.

The citizens of Raleigh yesterday held a large meeting at the Court House to express their sorrow and indignation at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Strong resolutions were adopted. Both the *Progress* and the *Standard* are out in deep mourning this morning.

The news of the President's death was received by the army with amazement, and caused deep grief. None could speak of the matter without tears, and the rage of the troops was unbounded. The guards were strengthened everywhere, and two full brigades posted in the city before the news was announced. By the strictest vigilance alone the city was saved. Every one felt that the great loss of the country was also his own individual bereavement, and had death entered every family circle represented in this army, the sorrow would not have been more deep and heartfelt.

Owing to a mistake in the date of Secretary Stanton's dispatch announcing the terrible calamity, the spirits of the troops rose again when papers of the 14th came and were found to contain no reference to the matter. But in the midst of the rejoicing which this caused, a dispatch came confirming the previous one, and the army put on the deep mourning again. Even the surrender of Johnston and the prospect of peace has hardly roused the troops.

The Ohio soldiers held a meeting at the State House to-day, and resolved to appoint delegates to the Convention in June from each regiment, battery and independent command, in accordance with the action of the Central Union Committee. The feeling against Gov. Brough is almost universal among Ohio soldiers. Not even a respectable minority desire his re-nomination.

The army will probably start to march home within a fortnight. Let the people welcome the best army that the world has ever seen.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The London *Times*, of April 8th, publishes a letter from their special correspondent at Richmond, under date of March 4th, which is at, tracting earnest attention here in Government circles as of great significance in foreshadowing at that early day the recent policy of General Sherman. After commenting at length upon the character and achievements of General Sherman, which are admitted to have brought the Confederacy to the verge of ruin, he says: "The long arrest of General Sherman, before Richmond, will be hardly compensated by his capture of that city, if Lee should eventually be forced to evacuate it, for it will be attributed more to the strategy of Sherman than to the coercion of Grant. Sherman within a few weeks of this time may be possibly autocrat of this continent, but no concatenation of circumstances can in my judgment place the crown upon the head of Grant. Richmond will therefore be profitable to study the character of Sherman as our best guide to the possible shape of the future." He then proceeds to recite the particulars of Sherman's history down to the time of the near outbreak of the rebellion, at which time Sherman was President of the Louisana State Military Academy.

In January, 1861, when the war between the two sections was manifestly coming, Sherman resigned his office in Louisiana, and approached Gen. Bragg with a view of taking leave of him. He said to Gen. Bragg: "I see plainly that war is at hand. Educated as a soldier, I cannot remain in the South without taking up arms, and I do not see any way to fighting against my own kinsmen from Ohio, but come what may, no *human consideration—no human consideration*," (General Bragg told me that Sherman repeated these words twice,) "will ever induce me to take up arms against the South. The South has, I know, many grievances to complain of, and I shall go to Ohio with a view to instructing my countrymen about them."

He then speaks of the astonishment with which General Bragg heard of Sherman as a Brigadier General, at the first battle of Bull Run, but says, "that he was not disposed to question Sherman's sincerity at the time he made the declaration.

He then reviews Sherman's course since that battle, and grieves that "being one of the most earnest and successful generals of the war, and speaking in severe terms of the crimes of Sherman's army in Georgia and South Carolina, which he think Sherman made little effort to restrain."

The following is the most important part of the letter and the one which foreshadows Sherman's course in the recent negotiations: "But reverting once more to Sherman, I may remark that his long residence in the South has taught him to disclaim any intention of carrying on the war in behalf of the poor degraded slave out of whom Mrs. Stowe has manufactured a stale dramatic fame, of which the incidents in the march through South Carolina are two.

"Possibly, in common with every other intelligent man, Sherman may think that the abolition of slavery would be a great bore to the South, but he does not seem to think that it would be a great bore to the slave. At any rate, Sherman has already shown great disinclination to admitting negro soldiers to his ranks. Whatever allegations may be made to the contrary by journals to which he gives little head, I am informed that he forbid recently any junction between his own and those of Foster's command on the South Carolina Coast and which consist principally of negroes.

"If, in the scenes now approaching, General Sherman once gets the South down, it may be confidently predicted that his politics will be more in harmony with those of General Lee than those of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has found him hitherto a very valuable friend. It is possible that before the end comes he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman did.

"Vain, enthusiastic, fanatical, at times gloomy and reticent, at others impulsive and talkative, by some regarded as half mad when the fit is on him, Gen. Sherman possesses a character which, unless I am mistaken, is of the stuff of which great and mysterious actors in history are often made."

Disloyalists in Maryland.

Some of the disloyal in Maryland are about to reap the reward of their hostility to the government of the United States and their sympathy with the rebellion. Secretary Stanton in an official bulletin, says, and says truly, that the counties of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's have, during the whole war, been noted for hostility to the government, giving protection to rebel spies and every species of the public enemy. The murderers of the President harbored there before the murder and Booth fled in that direction, and if he escapes it will be owing to Rebel accomplices in that vicinity. The Secretary states that the military commanders will speedily take measures to bring these sympathizers and accomplices in the murder to a sense of their criminal conduct. Hundreds of renegade citizens of Maryland are now returning from the Rebel army and scattering themselves over the State. The loyal people oppose this, and meetings are being held throughout the State to give expression to the sentiment of the people. Frederick and Carroll counties, with others we believe, have resolved that they shall not again come among them, and have appointed committies to enforce their absence.

The New Government.

Mr. Andrew Johnson is now the President of the United States, and we have not met with any respectable newspaper of any party, says the Chicago *Post*, (Democratic,) that does not avow the purpose to support him in whatever policy he may adopt for the completion of the work left undone by Mr. Lincoln. There is not a man in the United States who does not know that the one unpardonable feature of that policy is the extinction and obliteration of the very last vestige of African slavery. If that policy was once established, the foundations under Mr. Lincoln, and so unconstitutional and iniquitous as to provoke the most unscrupulous hostility to the war by a large portion of the Democratic party, how can it be charged by the recent melancholy and distressing event?

GEN. GRANT—ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The departure of Lieutenant General Grant for North Carolina, with positive instructions to disregard the preliminary peace negotiations commenced by Major General Sherman, marks the commencement of a new epoch in the great rebellion. No one has any fears but that the Government will assert its first authority, and that the Union will pass unscathed through this important crisis. It is difficult to conceive in what disaster and disgrace the Union cause would have been involved if timidity, indecision or unjust clemency had controlled the Executive Council here when the news from North Carolina was received.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Frauds on the Part of Distillers.

Rumored Escape of Gen. Johnston.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Some very heavy frauds in the manufacture of whisky have just been discovered and reported to the Department to-day. Sharp detectives are on the track of more work of the same sort and it is probable that distillers will soon begin to find defrauding the government a very expensive and hazardous business.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have nearly finished their examination of Gen. Rosecrans. The General to-day received from Richmond a very official rebel map of the battle of Stone River, which shows more clearly than has ever been seen before how much the advantages of the day were lost by blunders of the notorious unlucky Division Commander, whose troops first gave way.

A letter from Petersburg, of yesterday, speaks of a report current there that Johnston was slipped away from Sherman's front while the negotiations were pending, and is making his way into Georgia.

Gen. Butler is expected to start home in a day or two.

The men drawn at the last draft in this District have been dismissed.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is to be promptly put in running order for military purposes.

The Government bought large amounts of flour to-day at eight dollars and three quarters per bbl. A large reduction on the prices last paid.

Slavery in Kentucky.

Dearth of Labor in the State.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, April 25.

General Brisbin, superintendent of organization of colored troops in Kentucky, has written a letter to Governor Bramlette, calling his attention to the unnatural condition of labor in that State, and urging him to call the Legislature and pass the constitutional amendment, and "tell them plainly they must cover their dead or have no slave population absorbed and freed by the army, or to save her labor to the soil by granting unconditional freedom to slaves at home.

The Governor replies, concurring in the opinion that slavery must be abolished in Kentucky; that labor must be organized on a free basis, and says the war has exterminated slavery and revolutionized the public mind in regard to it. Slavery being ended in the rebellious States, the Governor thinks it should be ended in Kentucky by the most direct and speedy means, and regards the passage of the constitutional amendment as the most practicable method. He thinks that its adoption would relieve the whole country from the agitation of the slavery question, and would be a just measure. He calls to mind the patriotism of Kentuckians, and says they were always for Union with or without slavery.

Sherman's Conference with Johnston

Particulars of Their Interview.

Breckinridge Gives Up Slavery.

A correspondent, who was present at the interview between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston, which resulted in armistice, writes as follows:—After the more important questions had been settled, Generals Sherman and Johnston conversed freely and frankly. Gen. Sherman said, and Gen. Johnston fairly admitted that the grand army of the Mississippi was the best army ever marshaled. "Why," said Johnston, "my engineers, my officers, and the people of South Carolina all insisted upon it, that no army could ever penetrate the Savannahside Swamps, and you have not only marched your army through it, but corduroyed it, and have brought your artillery and provisions through it." Gen. Sherman drew after you your immense supply trains. The like could not have been done by any other army.

Gen. Wade Hampton's actions and conduct in the light of such a manly and candid admission, are suggestive of the hatred of the people was peculiar and dignify the infuriated savage, and not the high chivalric feeling of Southern superiority and chivalry. He denied that the South was conquered or even wasted, and that it required more than two or one Southern man could wasp three Northern men. We believe four years of war have, in many respects, made us better men, and more fit for the future. During the interview of the two generals, Colonel Poe and Major Johnston, Chief Engineer of Sherman's army, had a long and friendly interview. Major Johnston expressed his admiration for the engineering ability manifested by Gen. Sherman's army in the march through South Carolina. The two officers questioned each other about their departments, and at the rebel engineer's request, Major Poe explained to him each of the pontoons. Major Johnston proved himself a thorough gentleman, and as he parted from Major Poe, expressed a hope that they would soon meet under more favorable circumstances.

In speaking of the armies in the southwest, Sherman inquired where Gen. Wilson with his cavalry was. "He is at Columbus, Georgia," replied Johnston, "and I wish for God's sake that you would stop him, for he is raiding all through that country, tearing everything to the devil." General Sherman then showed Johnston a dispatch that he had just received from General Gilmore, saying that Gen. Potter with a force of infantry and cavalry was finishing the work of devastation in South Carolina. Sherman forestalled Johnston's request to have that stopped, by saying that he thought it would not hurt the people to bear a still heavier burden. "Let Potter burn a little longer," said he. General Breckinridge was present and rejoiced. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him and to General Sherman, in a discussion on the slavery question, made this remarkable confession: "The discussion of the slavery question is at an end. The amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South." If this is the class he particularly represents we hail it with gladness.

Late News Items.

The Presbytery of Washington, (N. S.), met in Wheeling yesterday. The Presbytery comprises about seventy congregations.

Some of the people of Concord, N. H., not seeing a flag displayed at the residence of Ex-President Pierce, nor any badges of sorrow for the death of Mr. Lincoln, suspected that he entertained no regret, but on the contrary, might secretly rejoice at the event. The intensity of the popular wrath was very severe where such as would not be thrilled with, and between two hundred and four hundred of the citizens assembled in front of his house on Saturday evening, and called him out. He boldly presented himself, expressed his detestation of the assassination, and said that in common with all good citizens he most deeply deplored the sad event as a great calamity to the country. In reply to the question why he had not displayed a flag, he referred to the services of his ancestors in the Revolution, and war of 1812, and of his own in Mexico, and said that if his neighbors were not confident of his loyalty to the old flag, no outward manifestations could remove their doubts. The crowd seemed to be satisfied and after listening respectfully, quietly retired.

The ordinance lately passed by the Councils of Cincinnati, relative to the storing of coal oil in that city, has been repealed, and one less stringent in its provisions passed in its stead, by which oil of the standard quality, as defined by law, may be stored in any place to any extent.

General William Cook, the Chief Engineer and a leading manager of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, died on Sunday evening, at his residence in Hoboken, from pleurisy.

A bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Bunton and Littleton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The western bound train was partly consumed, the same engine and baggage car running into the chasm before the discovery was made. The origin of the fire is not known.

Major General Alfred Sully, now in Chicago, has dispatched to his headquarters a squad of thirty-six Canadian ponies—designed for a battery of prairie guns. Experience has demonstrated the fact that American horses are impracticable for use in the Indian campaigns. Special permission was obtained for the purchase of these ponies in Canada.

THE Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 13th contains the following item: Gen. Alfred Colquit is nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Georgia for the next term. H. L. Benning is also nominated, but, says a correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, "does not suit some religious people, because he is a very profane man; and Christians believe that now, if ever, is the time to have men of prayer and faith in the lead."

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE OBSEQUIES.

GRAND PAGEANT IN NEW YORK.

AN IMMENSE PROCESSION.

MEETING IN UNION SQUARE.

Oration of Bancroft, the Historian.

Departure of the Remains from the City

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The morning papers are filled with local scenes and incidents of yesterday. No evening paper publishes full editions. Parties who have witnessed every demonstration in New York for the past twenty years, say the events of yesterday and to-day surpass anything ever before seen. Not only the entire people of New York turned out, but immense masses from New Jersey and the state of New York. Early this morning Broadway and all streets leading to it, were crowded with people, many of them waiting patiently for several hours in the hope of witnessing the procession.

The crowd seeking entrance to City Hall where the President's remains were lying in state was very large during the entire night, and increased during the forenoon. It was estimated there were a hundred thousand people seeking to get into the building who were unable to do so. Notwithstanding the numbers gathered, there was good order, all parties being impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Only a few slight disturbances took place during the quarter. The arrangements for receiving the body were very bad, the public being compelled to file through the narrow passages in the hall building, where motion was much restricted. There were many expressions of sadness as the parties left the room where the remains of the President were lying. Many were moved to tears. Reverence was displayed by all, and the soldiers manifested particular grief at looking upon the corpse of their Commander-in-chief, and many women wept audibly as they passed the coffin. Many were denied admittance, but only a few were not permitted except in a few instances.

The guard of honor, consisting of officers of the 7th regiment, was regularly relieved every two hours, from the time the body was deposited in the City Hall until removed. The appearance of the body is perfect. The embalming has not been perfect. Discoloration is daily increasing, and it is thought the coffin cannot be opened after leaving the city.

The procession to follow the remains to the Hudson River Railway commenced forming at 10 o'clock, following persons published. They were from ten to twelve thousand soldiers and at least fifty thousand civilians. Nearly every military bands farnished music appropriate to the occasion. All kinds of civic bodies joined in, masons being the largest in numbers. Foreign consuls and officers of the army and navy, and many officers of the navy were in attendance, and a number of civil officers of the city and State. Orders had been issued prohibiting other carriages in the procession, but it was violated.

The Common Council passed a resolution excluding negroes from the procession, but, by request of the Secretary of War, this order was set aside, and some negroes appeared in the procession, but the number was small. The procession filled Broadway from curbstone to curbstone, and was three hours in passing a given point. The line of march was five miles. Sidewalks were densely crowded, and all the windows were filled. Some windows were rented for nearly five dollars. During the time the procession was passing. Many of the house tops were also crowded. Additional mourning emblems were hung out. Several fatalities occurred, a few persons being killed and wounded.

On the west side of Union Square, a mile and a half from the starting point, was erected a bust of Abraham Lincoln. The monument was draped in black, bearing on each side a shield with the words "Liberty" and "Union." The monument was suspended wreaths of immortelles, with a black sash.

The most imposing scene in Union Square was attended by an immense assemblage of people. The exercises were likewise impressive and the oration by Mr. Bancroft was listened to with the deepest attention. Thousands were unable to obtain position within hearing distance. All present felt the importance and solemnity of the occasion, and the affair will make a deep impression on the people.

The following is the substance of the oration delivered this afternoon: Mr. Bancroft said our grief and horror at the crime which has clothed the continent in mourning fresh in our memories, is expressed in words of the deepest reprobation and sympathy. Words of the deepest reprobation and sympathy. Words of fire are borne in solemn procession over our great rivers, along the sea side, beyond mountain and valley, and over the broad and restful peace in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate through the world, and in every clime are here murmurs. The members of the government with preceded his administration, and the people who had twice honored him, will be honored when one Southern man could wasp three Northern men. We believe four years of war have, in many respects, made us better men, and more fit for the future. During the interview of the two generals, Colonel Poe and Major Johnston, Chief Engineer of Sherman's army, had a long and friendly interview. Major Johnston expressed his admiration for the engineering ability manifested by Gen. Sherman's army in the march through South Carolina. The two officers questioned each other about their departments, and at the rebel engineer's request, Major Poe explained to him each of the pontoons. Major Johnston proved himself a thorough gentleman, and as he parted from Major Poe, expressed a hope that they would soon meet under more favorable circumstances.

In speaking of the armies in the southwest, Sherman inquired where Gen. Wilson with his cavalry was. "He is at Columbus, Georgia," replied Johnston, "and I wish for God's sake that you would stop him, for he is raiding all through that country, tearing everything to the devil." General Sherman then showed Johnston a dispatch that he had just received from General Gilmore, saying that Gen. Potter with a force of infantry and cavalry was finishing the work of devastation in South Carolina. Sherman forestalled Johnston's request to have that stopped, by saying that he thought it would not hurt the people to bear a still heavier burden. "Let Potter burn a little longer," said he. General Breckinridge was present and rejoiced. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him and to General Sherman, in a discussion on the slavery question, made this remarkable confession: "The discussion of the slavery question is at an end. The amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South." If this is the class he particularly represents we hail it with gladness.

Disloyalists in Maryland.

Some of the disloyal in Maryland are about to reap the reward of their hostility to the government of the United States and their sympathy with the rebellion. Secretary Stanton in an official bulletin, says, and says truly, that the counties of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's have, during the whole war, been noted for hostility to the government, giving protection to rebel spies and every species of the public enemy. The murderers of the President harbored there before the murder and Booth fled in that direction, and if he escapes it will be owing to Rebel accomplices in that vicinity. The Secretary states that the military commanders will speedily take measures to bring these sympathizers and accomplices in the murder to a sense of their criminal conduct. Hundreds of renegade citizens of Maryland are now returning from the Rebel army and scattering themselves over the State. The loyal people oppose this, and meetings are being held throughout the State to give expression to the sentiment of the people. Frederick and Carroll counties, with others we believe, have resolved that they shall not again come among them, and have appointed committies to enforce their absence.

The New Government.

Mr. Andrew Johnson is now the President of the United States, and we have not met with any respectable newspaper of any party, says the Chicago *Post*, (Democratic,) that does not avow the purpose to support him in whatever policy he may adopt for the completion of the work left undone by Mr. Lincoln. There is not a man in the United States who does not know that the one unpardonable feature of that policy is the extinction and obliteration of the very last vestige of African slavery. If that policy was once established, the foundations under Mr. Lincoln, and so unconstitutional and iniquitous as to provoke the most unscrupulous hostility to the war by a large portion of the Democratic party, how can it be charged by the recent melancholy and distressing event?

GEN. GRANT—ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The departure of Lieutenant General Grant for North Carolina, with positive instructions to disregard the preliminary peace negotiations commenced by Major General Sherman, marks the commencement of a new epoch in the great rebellion. No one has any fears but that the Government will assert its first authority, and that the Union will pass unscathed through this important crisis. It is difficult to conceive in what disaster and disgrace the Union cause would have been involved if timidity, indecision or unjust clemency had controlled the Executive Council here when the news from North Carolina was received.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

President Johnson and Sec'y Seward.

He is to be Retained in the Cabinet.

Rumored Cabinet Changes Untrue.

Testimonial to President Lincoln's Family

Sherman's Extraordinary Course.

Probable Resignation of Prominent Generals.

THE STEAMER ASHLAND ASHORE.

Confederate Soldiers Allowed to Come North.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special correspondent says he is authorized to say that the President will not in any event dispense with the services of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State. He entertains for him the deepest sympathy in his sufferings, and regards the preservation of the Secretary's life second to none in the nation, and impatiently awaits the time when he will have the benefit of Mr. Seward's counsel.

The reports that the President is about to reorganize his Cabinet are without foundation.

A subscription of a thousand dollars has been made by the family of Jno. C. Rives, to the family of President Lincoln. The deposit was made with Jay Cooke & Co.

It is suggested that Jay Cooke & Co. be appointed to receive all the subscriptions for a public testimonial.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that it is authoritatively known that Gen. Sherman's terms of surrender were signed by him, of the assassination of President Lincoln, which renders its course more extraordinary and inexplicable in the matter of the early capitulation. The opinion is publicly and charitably expressed that it must have been done under temporary mental aberration.

A Washington special says it is expected that within a few days several Generals not now in the service will be appointed to commands. Gens. Burnside, Rosecrans and Butler are the most prominently mentioned in this connection.

In the event of Johnston Gen. Sherman will be relieved by Gen. Grant and be required to answer for his offense before a military court.

The *Washington Chronicle* of to-day says there is no truth in the statement that Wilkes Booth was to be married soon to a daughter of Secretary Seward, as both of the ladies were in a precarious condition.

Washington.—By direction of the War Department all rebel men of the District who were in barracks, and not actually in the field, were released on parole.

All paroled officers of Lee's army who are now in Richmond and wish to go to Europe have been allowed to do so. Gen. Grant has with passports and passage to Halifax, on application at the office of the Provost Marshal General's Department of Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th, dated Richmond *Whig* of the 24th, dated that it "among the paroled prisoners of the Confederate army, are many who have left their families with their families, for the purpose of obtaining employment, they will, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be allowed transportation to Philadelphia, New York or Boston, as they may desire.

Dent of the United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as military commander of Richmond, with the direction of all the troops in the city.

Bridge opened bids for furnishing the Government with four score desk and pantry-four thousand three hundred barrels of pork, to be delivered in Georgetown and Washington at prices ranging from $19 to $20 per barrel. About 5,000 were taken to-day.

It is thought that Mrs. Lincoln will not leave Washington before the last of next month, as she has been prostrated by sickness and is unable to leave her room.

From North Carolina.

Armistice Between Gens. Sherman and Johnston.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The *Express* claims to have intelligence of the result of Johnston's army on the 19th, one day before the armistice was signed by Johnston and Sherman, and learns the same letter was signed by any conditions other than a surrender of the rebel army, and the dissolution of the rebel Confederate Government.

The special from Raleigh, North Carolina, April 25th, says: The conference between Sherman and Johnston was sought in the form of a request for an armistice, and was held on Raleigh by the Union army, a flag of truce being sent in with a request for a conference between commanders. Johnston would be permitted to surrender the army under command. After this was done a personal interview took place between the officers, and the terms of surrender and the conference was briefly given. Only Wade Hampton being present with Johnston on Monday, and Breckinridge, taking

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the Development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest in mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the several places of holding elections in their wards, Boroughs and Townships, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April, 1865, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock p. m., each district aforesaid to elect FOUR DELEGATES, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and for the purpose of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m. and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HUTCHMAN, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

Sherman's Attempted surrender.

Practically, instead of making Johnston surrender everything to him, Sherman undertook to surrender everything to Johnston. So long as the rebels were to secure peace on their own terms, Johnston's army became of no consequence, and he could well afford to stipulate to disband. So virtually it was, on Johnston's part, no surrender at all, but a complete surrender by Sherman, not only of his army, but of principle and everything that had been gained by the war. The fruits of over four years of fighting, the expenditure of blood and treasure and the grand advance in freedom and civilization, Sherman proposed to give up and abandon. We do not forget the services of Sherman as a soldier, but we remember in a last act as he concluding all his previous record. Says a contemporary:

"General Sherman seems to be one of those who have not understood the drift of events, but clinging to the idea that after all we have suffered, we should be willing to let things resume their old channel, and give back to the Southern States again into the hands of the tricksters who got up the rebellion. We make no doubt that conscious of the opportunity to show the futility of all such expectations. We mean to end the cause of the war with the war itself, and if General Sherman cannot make up his mind to that fact, he may as well get out of the way."

We believe that with one exception, the press of the country is unanimous in its condemnation of Sherman's act. That exception is the New York *World*. It is probable the *New York News* should be included.

Too Gentle by Half.

Mr. Forney, in one of his letters to the Philadelphia *Press*, we regret to see, is trying to let General Sherman down softly. "It is no time to indulge in denunciation of brave soldiers," says Mr. F. We venture to suggest "it is no time" for brave soldiers to sell out to the rebels;" and, we add emphatically, "it is no time" in a loyal mass to attempt to palliate such a proceeding. Mr. F. continues: "He (Sherman) must have been misled by evil counsels, or overmatched by wiley enemies." There is not a rebel in the land in behalf of whom some such soft plea might not be advanced. Is a man to be executed or sent to the galleys for a mere error of judgment? Is this sickly plea to weigh against the attempted surrender to the rebels the order whereby Davis and his brother conspirators escaped? It is urged, also, that Sherman was misled and received bad advice from friends of the Government," and his brother "a leader of conspicuous ability, and in command influence in the administration party," and it is said General Sherman himself "felt the South early, while at the head of the Military Academy of Louisiana to offer his services to the Union cause." To this defence Mr. Forney: "Such a man, so educated, and surrounded, so brave, and so thoroughly pure, never stain his honor by an act of deliberate wrong."

We once knew a writer for the press who never found anything to condemn, but excused everything, and characterised the deliberate selling of one hundred thousand dollars by the manager of a railway, as "a reminiscence," and contended that he should not be censured harshly, because he was a gentleman and married to a beautiful and highly respectable wife. He was sent to the State prison, however. We doubt not a man or more might be found to excuse Booth on the ground of his being a good fellow." If that will not serve the purpose, the fact that he has a brother who is a thorough Union man, an ornament to his profession, a man of genius and every way well reputed among gentlemen of eminence may be cited. But what would be more to the point would be that a crazy streak runs in the family of both. "This is no time" to speak mildly of men, who, for any reason, do an injury to the loyal cause.

The President's Safety.

It is urged in several quarters that present items should be taken to insure the safety of the persons of the President and other civil officials. There is no reason for believing that the conspirators have accomplished all they intended, and that they will not attempt to complete their bloody work. The escape of the actors in the horrid tragedy is calculated to lead to imitation on the part of others, if it does not induce them to try their hands at the murderous business. President Johnson, it is now known, was included in the plot which aimed to reduce the Government to chaos in the national capital. Since it has been ascertained that the conspiracy had its origin in Canada, where leading rebels are harbored, and from which convenient point they are constantly preparing their fiendish schemes of treason, blood, murder, and every conceivable outrage, it is all the more important that precautions for the future should be taken. If the conspiracy was confined to the individual actors, and had spent itself when they passed off the scene, the case would be different. But like a play, new actors may come and go in their respective times and places. In this sight it is best to view the subject. We believe it is the only true one.

Interview between Gen. Grant and Mr. Seward.—Gen. Grant had more affecting interview with Mr. Seward a few days ago. The Secretary grasped the General's hand with great emotion, and exclaimed: "Thank God Gen. Grant you are alive!" The General with his stoical mild scenes of carnage, broke down completely. The right was a shocking one. In the two dreadful gashes on each side of his face so disfigured the grey-haired old man, that the old friends can scarcely recognize him. The eye above is as it was—clear and bright.

Singular Rumor about General Sherman.—The London correspondent of the New York Sunday *Times*, has a letter of the 8th inst., mentions a rumor in circulation that General Sherman would undertake to be made a Dictator and settle the question of peace and reconstruction after his own fashion. The rumor, the writer says, was quite general and much credited in certain circles. It was reported in England journals, but was not believed or attracted the least attention, so far the fact that a portion of it has come to be history.

Flora McFlimsey in Richmond.—This young lady is in a terribly distressed condition in Richmond. "Nothing to wear," these ruins in so nearly a naked pet instances sympathizers are readily excited to merchants. Tenderest nick-nacks and little cr-noothings of luxury most generally are so much in need of, is about largely scant a the rebel capital, and it is said that Miss Flora, and all her little sex just dying for some Yankee, with all sorts of dainty, little and great, to make his appearance.

Uprooting the Rebellion.—The Unionists of West Virginia do not appear to be deeply moved with mercy towards persons who left the region to serve Jeff., but have manifested their intention to return. Public meetings have been held in different places to the measures to prevent the return of such persons, and to give tickets of leave to all who have come back. No peace to traitors, is the motto of West Virginians.

Response.—The sudden death of the President produced a profound sensation in Canada, and stirred up the universal feeling of horror. What will the people of the Provinces say when they learn that the chief of the conspiracy was concocted in their own midst, hatched in every private circle, and the whole government in Canada, if not actually cognizant? It cannot be denied that Canada is the home of the conspirators and Englishmen generally, will blush to.

The sincere wish is that the assassin may be hanged. Mr. Lincoln.

"Magnanimity in Triumph."

A famous sentimentalist caught the stinging insect which oft hindered his sleep and tenderly liberated it from his window with a soothing speech: "Go, poor friendless stranger, there is room enough in the world for you and me. Some modern philanthropists would refine upon this and say, "Stay within, disturber of my peace! I forgive you and leave you to buzz and bite again."

They want the President to make a "proclamation of amnesty and oblivion to the participants of the baffled rebellion." The villager in the fable found a serpent stiff with cold and warmed it into life and was bitten. We found alive and venomous and were bitten by it. It is chilled and powerless, and they would have us warm it into vigor that we may be often again. Let us not be guilty of this folly. The rebellion is exhausted and paralized, and should at least be deprived of its poisonous fangs. The deserts of the chiefs would be death by the halter, speedy as its proper tribunal could render the sentence. No one expects that they will get their full deserts, and but few ask it. Still there is a wide difference between the two. But there is a wide difference between this and indiscriminate pardon before they even admit their criminality. As yet for, as that is apparent, the leaders of the rebellion repent only of their failure and still glory in their crime. Send the rebellious armies parconed to their homes, and with the final state rights two stokers will in due time succeed in "firing the southern heart." Take away the stokers and the fuel will be harmless. We would have the taint of treason and liability to the halter, hang over these men while they live, as a warning to their successors. As the matter now stands we would rush the rebellion into helpelessness from one of the last rattle, and when that is done save the rest to the courts and to convince SHERMAN'S attempt to patch up a Nicolson peace, is well deserving of the disapproval of the Government and the indignant reprobation of the people with which it has been received. We want a peace which shall last for all time. We want no peace to breed a Rebellion war, which shall be worse in duration than the present. If this rebellion ends as rebellion *quelled*, the work must be thoroughly done; and woe to the leaders of the people, I say shall come short in the duty which has been entrusted to them. It must be fully understood that the confederate gray is a badge of treason and infamy. The man in Jeff. Davis' army or Charleston who dare to glory in their treason must be imprisoned, tried, condemned and if necessary executed, as surely as the could be in Pittsburgh or Boston. Anything short of this would be but warming the serpent that the nation must be more surely most death from its fangs. The youth must not be educated in these innocent traitors into manhood, with the idea that rebellion is a glory on any score in the land of liberty, else we shall have rebellion after rebellion until liberty and popular Government is extinguished. Let the Republic live, though all the traitors beslain to preserve it. If ever there was a cause in which justice to the unrepentant criminal is mercy to the commonwealth it is this. And, asking nothing for vengeance—no sacrifice of guilty blood to appease the manes of the murdered sons of freedom—no execution of the criminal without repent and be at peace, the people demand and will have so much justice executed upon the enemies of the country as shall guarantee the nation against treason for all time to come. May God give wisdom, power and firmness to our rulers to secure the blessed result.

PERMITTED TO ESCAPE.—SHERMAN'S order to General Wilson to permit Howell Cobbam, Gustaves W. Smith—two great offenders—to escape, in violation of pledges to be punished, they should have been forwarded to some place where they could be tried and punished—at least held as prisoners.

General Intelligence.

There is a movement among the Ohio soldiers to bring out Major General Cox as a Union candidate for Governor.

Not the least of the interesting proceedings at Charleston, in connection with the raising of the old flag on Sumter, was the celebration of the Fireamen. Speeches were made on the occasion by Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. James Gelly, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. George Thompson, of Ohio.

It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Government vouchers are to be treated as securities, and any person who makes a business of dealing in them must take out a license as a broker.

The Toronto *Globe*, in speaking of the conduct of the Southern refugees in Canada, says: Not satisfied with evil resulting to us from the Alabama and Laire Echo Rats, they have become a nuisance in the streets of Montreal, and from a Canadian point of view are of no use to the country. Without capital and with no trade, and many of them without the means of living, they are a dead weight upon the community. Their presence is a source of danger, and their conduct is calculated to bring down upon us the vengeance of the United States. We are glad to see that the Government is taking steps to get rid of them.

A half barrel of brewers' yeast, weighing fifty pounds, was sold at the sale of the American Express Company, in Milwaukie, Wis., the other night. The barrel drew in its travels through the country, and was sold for $1 per pound. It was sent back and forth four thousand miles, and was worth $4,000 when it was first shipped.

In the garden of the Military Hospital at Gallatenga, there were grown one thousand eighty-eight bushels of flowers last season, and eighty-eight bushels of flowers last season, and eighty-eight bushels of flowers last season. The absurd story of thousand bushels of seeds were put up and given to the soldiers to send home.

There are on the Sandwich Islands about one hundred sugar houses, erected by the proprietors themselves at a cost of $10,000. Some of them are very valuable and elegant. The one of Honolulu is built of coral rock, and many are of concrete.

From the general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal body in this country, we learn that the total membership is 826,823, whole number traveling and local preachers 12,626, housand of members 1,015, Sunday school scholars 1,000, all of posts during the past year 378,387 9.

One cask's worth of stunt wire, sent in the shape of the letter U, is a very good protection against burglars. Hang the covered part of the wire on the door-knob, and the two ends will be pass on the door-post. The bow at the top of the door is locked. Then the burglar may rage in vain, unless they break the door down.

A contract to furnish the Government with 1,000 bushels of corn, to be delivered at Fort Kearny and Laramie, and other points on the line of the Platte river, to Salt Lake route, was awarded to Messrs. Wilson & Liggett, of St. Joseph, Mo., one day last week.

When the news of Lee's surrender was received in Murfreesboro', Tenn., the individuals who tore down the stars and stripes and hoisted the first rebel flag in that town, was "pulled" by the provost marshal to raise it and again put the old flag to the mast head. Whether he did it from love of the flag or was afraid to be drafted into the army, we have not learned.

The Rev. Dr. Creighton, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, died at his residence, on the Hudson, on Saturday last. Some years ago, the late Bishop Wainwright, or else Dr. Creighton of his predecessor, Dr. Creighton's was elected Bishop of the diocese of New York; but declined the honor on account of family reasons, he declined accepting the high position to which he had been called.

The report that Booth, the assassin, was about to marry a daughter of Senator Hale, is extraordinary contradicted.

A brother of Andrew Jackson, Jr., has published the following card:—"The notice in the Nashville dispatch of the death of my twin brother, Andrew Jackson, Jr., is so exceedingly inaccurate that I must request to have that portion of the mistakes corrected which have been copied into your paper. He was not the adopted child of Gen. Jackson, but of seventy Dodson, examining engineer of Mrs. Jackson. His son was a engineer-general. For either mistook for, probably, for General Daniel Donelson (who, nominated for Vice President) who was brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and died over a year ago. The latter had a farm that contained over 1,000 acres of land, which have become the property of Mrs. Donelson's children. The absurd story of the latter having carried home in a pocket handkerchief, as a present to each of his children, a quantity of earth from the garden of the Hermitage, is one which seems almost entirely groundless. The supposed policy of the Confederate Government in the matter is also unexplained. It is the least possible cause. I am induced to think that in carrying out this principle of "confiscation" which was enacted by the Confederate Congress, the property of the Hermitage was considered as the property of the Donelson family, and was therefore subject to confiscation. Be this as it may, the Government of the United States has no jurisdiction in any other way, and does not intend to exercise any."

Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr., died on the 20th inst., at the residence of his brother, Mr. Samuel Jackson, in Nashville, Tenn., after a long illness, from consumption. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, 1808, and was consequently in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was married in 1831 to Miss Sarah Yorke Jackson, daughter of Col. Samuel Jackson, of Nashville, and by her had eleven children, seven of whom survive him. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1827, and was appointed second lieutenant of the 4th Infantry, July 1st, 1827. He resigned his commission as captain of the 4th Infantry, May 31st, 1836, and was appointed aide-de-camp to his father, with the rank of colonel, March 4th, 1829. He was appointed Minister to Prussia by President Polk, in 1845, and resigned his position in 1846. He was appointed Minister to Spain by President Pierce, in 1853, and resigned his position in 1854. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Buchanan, in 1858, and resigned his position in 1859. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Buchanan, in 1860, and resigned his position in 1861. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Buchanan, in 1861, and resigned his position in 1862. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1862, and resigned his position in 1863. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1863, and resigned his position in 1864. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1864, and resigned his position in 1865. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1865, and resigned his position in 1866. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1866, and resigned his position in 1867. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1867, and resigned his position in 1868. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1868, and resigned his position in 1869. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1869, and resigned his position in 1870. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1870, and resigned his position in 1871. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1871, and resigned his position in 1872. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1872, and resigned his position in 1873. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1873, and resigned his position in 1874. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1874, and resigned his position in 1875. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1875, and resigned his position in 1876. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1876, and resigned his position in 1877. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1877, and resigned his position in 1878. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1878, and resigned his position in 1879. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1879, and resigned his position in 1880. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1880, and resigned his position in 1881. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1881, and resigned his position in 1882. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1882, and resigned his position in 1883. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1883, and resigned his position in 1884. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1884, and resigned his position in 1885. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1885, and resigned his position in 1886. 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He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1895, and resigned his position in 1896. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1896, and resigned his position in 1897. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1897, and resigned his position in 1898. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1898, and resigned his position in 1899. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1899, and resigned his position in 1900. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1900, and resigned his position in 1901. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1901, and resigned his position in 1902. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1902, and resigned his position in 1903. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1903, and resigned his position in 1904. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1904, and resigned his position in 1905. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1905, and resigned his position in 1906. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1906, and resigned his position in 1907. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1907, and resigned his position in 1908. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1908, and resigned his position in 1909. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1909, and resigned his position in 1910. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1910, and resigned his position in 1911. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1911, and resigned his position in 1912. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1912, and resigned his position in 1913. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1913, and resigned his position in 1914. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1914, and resigned his position in 1915. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1915, and resigned his position in 1916. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1916, and resigned his position in 1917. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1917, and resigned his position in 1918. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1918, and resigned his position in 1919. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1919, and resigned his position in 1920. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1920, and resigned his position in 1921. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1921, and resigned his position in 1922. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1922, and resigned his position in 1923. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1923, and resigned his position in 1924. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1924, and resigned his position in 1925. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1925, and resigned his position in 1926. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1926, and resigned his position in 1927. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1927, and resigned his position in 1928. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1928, and resigned his position in 1929. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1929, and resigned his position in 1930. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1930, and resigned his position in 1931. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1931, and resigned his position in 1932. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1932, and resigned his position in 1933. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1933, and resigned his position in 1934. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1934, and resigned his position in 1935. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1935, and resigned his position in 1936. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1936, and resigned his position in 1937. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1937, and resigned his position in 1938. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1938, and resigned his position in 1939. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1939, and resigned his position in 1940. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1940, and resigned his position in 1941. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1941, and resigned his position in 1942. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1942, and resigned his position in 1943. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1943, and resigned his position in 1944. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1944, and resigned his position in 1945. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1945, and resigned his position in 1946. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1946, and resigned his position in 1947. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1947, and resigned his position in 1948. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1948, and resigned his position in 1949. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1949, and resigned his position in 1950. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1950, and resigned his position in 1951. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1951, and resigned his position in 1952. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1952, and resigned his position in 1953. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1953, and resigned his position in 1954. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1954, and resigned his position in 1955. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1955, and resigned his position in 1956. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1956, and resigned his position in 1957. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1957, and resigned his position in 1958. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1958, and resigned his position in 1959. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1959, and resigned his position in 1960. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1960, and resigned his position in 1961. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1961, and resigned his position in 1962. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1962, and resigned his position in 1963. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1963, and resigned his position in 1964. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1964, and resigned his position in 1965. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1965, and resigned his position in 1966. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1966, and resigned his position in 1967. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1967, and resigned his position in 1968. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1968, and resigned his position in 1969. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1969, and resigned his position in 1970. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1970, and resigned his position in 1971. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1971, and resigned his position in 1972. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1972, and resigned his position in 1973. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1973, and resigned his position in 1974. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1974, and resigned his position in 1975. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1975, and resigned his position in 1976. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1976, and resigned his position in 1977. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1977, and resigned his position in 1978. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1978, and resigned his position in 1979. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1979, and resigned his position in 1980. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1980, and resigned his position in 1981. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1981, and resigned his position in 1982. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1982, and resigned his position in 1983. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1983, and resigned his position in 1984. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1984, and resigned his position in 1985. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1985, and resigned his position in 1986. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1986, and resigned his position in 1987. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1987, and resigned his position in 1988. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1988, and resigned his position in 1989. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1989, and resigned his position in 1990. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1990, and resigned his position in 1991. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1991, and resigned his position in 1992. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1992, and resigned his position in 1993. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1993, and resigned his position in 1994. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1994, and resigned his position in 1995. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1995, and resigned his position in 1996. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1996, and resigned his position in 1997. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 1997, and resigned his position in 1998. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 1998, and resigned his position in 1999. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 1999, and resigned his position in 2000. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2000, and resigned his position in 2001. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2001, and resigned his position in 2002. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2002, and resigned his position in 2003. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2003, and resigned his position in 2004. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2004, and resigned his position in 2005. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2005, and resigned his position in 2006. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2006, and resigned his position in 2007. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2007, and resigned his position in 2008. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2008, and resigned his position in 2009. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2009, and resigned his position in 2010. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2010, and resigned his position in 2011. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2011, and resigned his position in 2012. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2012, and resigned his position in 2013. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2013, and resigned his position in 2014. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2014, and resigned his position in 2015. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2015, and resigned his position in 2016. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2016, and resigned his position in 2017. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2017, and resigned his position in 2018. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2018, and resigned his position in 2019. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2019, and resigned his position in 2020. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2020, and resigned his position in 2021. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2021, and resigned his position in 2022. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2022, and resigned his position in 2023. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2023, and resigned his position in 2024. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2024, and resigned his position in 2025. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2025, and resigned his position in 2026. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2026, and resigned his position in 2027. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2027, and resigned his position in 2028. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2028, and resigned his position in 2029. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2029, and resigned his position in 2030. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2030, and resigned his position in 2031. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2031, and resigned his position in 2032. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2032, and resigned his position in 2033. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2033, and resigned his position in 2034. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2034, and resigned his position in 2035. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2035, and resigned his position in 2036. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2036, and resigned his position in 2037. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2037, and resigned his position in 2038. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2038, and resigned his position in 2039. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2039, and resigned his position in 2040. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2040, and resigned his position in 2041. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2041, and resigned his position in 2042. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2042, and resigned his position in 2043. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2043, and resigned his position in 2044. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2044, and resigned his position in 2045. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2045, and resigned his position in 2046. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2046, and resigned his position in 2047. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2047, and resigned his position in 2048. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2048, and resigned his position in 2049. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2049, and resigned his position in 2050. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2050, and resigned his position in 2051. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2051, and resigned his position in 2052. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2052, and resigned his position in 2053. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2053, and resigned his position in 2054. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2054, and resigned his position in 2055. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2055, and resigned his position in 2056. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2056, and resigned his position in 2057. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2057, and resigned his position in 2058. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2058, and resigned his position in 2059. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2059, and resigned his position in 2060. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2060, and resigned his position in 2061. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2061, and resigned his position in 2062. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2062, and resigned his position in 2063. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2063, and resigned his position in 2064. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2064, and resigned his position in 2065. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2065, and resigned his position in 2066. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2066, and resigned his position in 2067. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2067, and resigned his position in 2068. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2068, and resigned his position in 2069. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2069, and resigned his position in 2070. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2070, and resigned his position in 2071. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2071, and resigned his position in 2072. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2072, and resigned his position in 2073. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2073, and resigned his position in 2074. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2074, and resigned his position in 2075. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2075, and resigned his position in 2076. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2076, and resigned his position in 2077. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2077, and resigned his position in 2078. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2078, and resigned his position in 2079. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2079, and resigned his position in 2080. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2080, and resigned his position in 2081. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2081, and resigned his position in 2082. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2082, and resigned his position in 2083. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2083, and resigned his position in 2084. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2084, and resigned his position in 2085. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2085, and resigned his position in 2086. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2086, and resigned his position in 2087. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2087, and resigned his position in 2088. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2088, and resigned his position in 2089. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2089, and resigned his position in 2090. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2090, and resigned his position in 2091. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2091, and resigned his position in 2092. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2092, and resigned his position in 2093. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2093, and resigned his position in 2094. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2094, and resigned his position in 2095. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2095, and resigned his position in 2096. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2096, and resigned his position in 2097. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2097, and resigned his position in 2098. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2098, and resigned his position in 2099. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2099, and resigned his position in 2100. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2100, and resigned his position in 2101. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2101, and resigned his position in 2102. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2102, and resigned his position in 2103. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2103, and resigned his position in 2104. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2104, and resigned his position in 2105. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2105, and resigned his position in 2106. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2106, and resigned his position in 2107. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2107, and resigned his position in 2108. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2108, and resigned his position in 2109. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2109, and resigned his position in 2110. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2110, and resigned his position in 2111. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2111, and resigned his position in 2112. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2112, and resigned his position in 2113. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2113, and resigned his position in 2114. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2114, and resigned his position in 2115. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2115, and resigned his position in 2116. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, in 2116, and resigned his position in 2117. He was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln, in 2117, and resigned his position in 2118. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln, in 2118, and resigned his position in 2119. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Linc

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

(For the Commercial)

Economy in our City Expenditures.

What does it mean? Some three years since Mr. Nelson was Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Water works, a position which he held for many years. He devoted his whole time to the interests of the city. His office was 1 to the Market house, where he could be found at all times when not on duty; when on duty, the state in the office would inform you where he could be found. Mr. Nelson was removed on the plea of economy. The members of councils held a meeting to entertain a proposition from Mr. Joseph French, who engaged to do the Superintendent's work and act as first engineer for the sum of $1,000, which would be a saving to the city of $700 per year, the latter being the sum paid the engineer. On the plea of economy, Mr. French was elected, whi at this friends boasted that "we" had saved $700. In that movement. Some time afterwards Mr. French was appointed one of the Government inspectors for this port, a position which he holds at this time. How long Mr. French has been willing to permeurn the duties of Superintendent and first engineer of the Water works may be ascertained by the following extract from the proceedings of Councils, held on Monday night:

A ordinance, increasing the salary of Joseph French, Superintendent of the Water Works to $1,200 per annum, was adopted by a vote of eleven to three.

Where is the economy in forcing an office on Mr. French and paying him $500, more than he agreed to perform the work for? Besides tax payers would like to know who pays the Engineer of the Water-works; whether the $1,500 pays Engineer and Superintendent, or only the latter. The way the ordinance reads, we should judge the Superintendent was making a good thing out of it. Mr. Nelson held the position over ten years and never asked an advance. Mr. French is scarcely fixed in his office before he asks and receives an advance of $400 per year. Our Councilmen are unstinted in their time praising about economy in "our" expenditures, whi st many of them are occupied in saving hundreds of dollars increase in salaries to men, who in many instances, are overpaid, and have grown rich on what they chose to call small salaries. Let the Councils practice economy in expenses. We have had preaching sufficient on the subject.

A TAX PAYER.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—(Judges Mellon and Brown).—The jury in the case of Caldwell, charged with spoliation of contract, after remaining out all night, came in yesterday morning unable to agree, and were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. James Hart, of Lawrenceville. Indictment, selling liquor without license. Pleaded guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs Charles Dankee. Indictment, larceny. This is the second time Dankee, alias Duncan, who is charged with the larceny of about $150 from the pocket of Joseph Faber, who slept in the same room with him. The case is singular, as it seems the first information given of the supposed thief was by some fortune-teller. Better evidence, however, the prosecutor claims to have. On trial.

ALLEGHENY CITY AND FREEPORT RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of the Allegheny City and Freeport Railroad was held at the "Scott House" yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite large, and much interest was manifested in the projected enterprise. The main object of the meeting was for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions. The estimated cost of building the road, equipping the same, and putting it in running order, is $800 000; but it is thought by many that the road, in consequence of the present and anticipated reduction in labor and material, can be built at a less figure. If such should be the case, so much the better for all concerned. As has been stated heretofore, the Pennsylvania Railroad proposes to build the road, provided the people along the line will subscribe the necessary funds. In other words, if those interested will lend the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. $300,000 she will give them her bonds bearing six per cent interest, payable at short stated periods, and proceed at once to build the road from Allegheny city to Freeport. This is not only a plain but a fair proposition on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all that now remains to be done is to raise the amount of money required. At the adjournment of the meeting yesterday, $155 000 had been subscribed, and the committee were confident that the entire amount would be raised in a very few days. As before remarked, the prospects for the early completion of the Allegheny city and Freeport railroad are highly flattering and no time should be lost by those interested in coming forward with liberal subscriptions. Men conversant with railroad matters, are of the opinion that it will be one of the best paying short roads in the country. But be that as it may, those subscribing only lend their money to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at a fair rate of interest, and hence they cannot lose anything whether it be a paying road or not.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COURTESY.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the kindness of Mr. Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Western Division, were kind enough to place at the disposal of a committee of our citizens, recently visiting Harrisburg, to participate in the Presidential obsequies, a car handsomely draped and decorated.

Returning, the delegation, Mayor Lowry in the chair, W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., acting as Secretary, resolved as follows:

That the thanks of this delegation are hereby tendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have so promptly and generously placed at our disposal this car, to be used by us in such way as may be deem d necessary for the objects of our journey, and in so doe mingly and appropriately decorating the same.

After the adoption of the foregoing, Wm. O. Davis, Esq., of the Ninth ward, being called to the chair, the following additional resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of this delegation are hereby tende ed, and eminently due to Hon. Jas. Lowry, Jr., for his courtesy and kindness in anticipating all the wants of the delegation incident to their journey to and from, and sojourn in the State Capital, and in his admirable arrangements of all the details of travel connected with our present visit.

SMASH UP.—Monday about four p. m., as a train of the Fort Wayne Railroad was crossing at Penn street, near the old canal bridge, the usual tedious blockade of teams, passenger cars, carriages and buggies occurred. As soon as the blockade was removed the cavalcade moved on. When next to the last team (a buggy in which were two well known citizens) arrived nearly at the railroad crossing, another locomotive, with one car attached, ashions to cross, steamed up and commenced to move. The horse (which it is said has always been used to railroads and locomotives) thought discretion the better part of valor, and tried to get out of the way by changing his base. This he did by leaving one gentleman in the gutter, the other in the buggy, and the wheels of the buggy on an iron way, the other a wreck, in connection with the front spring, right shaft and mutilated harness, besides leaving loose sugar, coffee and other little housekeeping necessaries, usually carried by parties living in the country, spread gracefully over the street. The parties got off well.

A SOLDIER'S THANKS.—Lieut. A. J. Teeter, late of the Second O. V. I., a resident of Steubenville, returns the thanks of himself and companions to Capt. Sloan, and Lieuts. Stokes, Shaw, McClesky and Hamman, of Knap's celebrated Pittsburgh battery, who, upon the arrival of Lieuts. Teeter, Halpine and Gamble within the lines of the 20th Army corps, gave to them their own blankets and clothing. Everything in the way of food or clothing that could be got, that would make the party comfortable was furnished by Capt. Sloan and his lieutenants. Lieut. Teeter says: "After one year and a half of prison life in Dixie, and making our escape, we could appreciate such treatment. May the officers and men of Knap's Pittsburgh Battery never want, is the prayer of Lieuts. Teeter, Halpine and Gamble.

THE NEW WEIGH HOUSE IN ALLEGHENY.—The Weigh House in the Allegheny Diamond, which has been in course of construction for some months, has at length been completed, and was occupied on Monday by Weighmaster Edgar. Although not a model of architectural beauty, it is a neat building and well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended. New scales have been placed in it, which are of the most improved manufacture. The new establishment will prove a great accommodation to market men and citizens, who have heretofore been compelled to carry their goods to the East Common for the purpose of having them weighed.

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO.—A portion of the walls on the old Athenæum Building, on Liberty street, which was burned some weeks ago, are in a very dangerous condition, and might be blown down by a slight gale of wind. The owner of the property should attend to the matter at once, and have the wall either removed or propped up. A neglect of this caution may result in some persons losing his life by the wall falling upon him.

VESTRYMEN ORGANIZED.—On Monday evening the newly elected Vestry of St. Mark's Church, East Birmingham; organized as follows: John G Smith, Sen., Warden; Nicholas Jones, Junior Warden; Hill Burgwin, O. H. Oglesby, Jas. F. Bennett, Wm. Davis, John Hogan John Hughes and Wm. Hughes.

DISCHARGED.—Moses Amburg, a clothier on Sixth street, who was arrested a day or two since charged with stealing a pocket book belonging to a man named McCoy, was honorably discharged yesterday by Mayor Lowry, there being not a shadow of evidence against him.

J.A. WILSON.....W. CARE.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARE & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
54 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the Union County convention. ALEX M. WALLACE.
apl8-td

HAY FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

MATTHEWS' VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its agent is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those manufactured by others.

MATTHEWS' HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a dye now or ever before in the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that greasy, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, and produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is so permanent that the hair itself, from age, is Brought to. Price 50 cents. A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent.
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' AFRICA HAIR DYE, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles at 50 cents. apl8-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. MENDERSON
Great success of Bonfrescault's sensation drama.
EFFECTS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
THIS EVENING, the great drama of the day, as played throughout the principal cities, in seven acts, entitled the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
New Scenes, Mechanical Effect. New properties.
First—The Prologue Act 1st—Brooklyn Heights. Act 2d—Home of the Banker. Act 3d—Wall street, N. York, the scene Storm. Act 4th—The Five Points. Act 5th—The Fire. Ac. 6th—Wealth and Pride at Home.
The entire company in the cast.

CITY HALL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
166 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. apl8-1y

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.
QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,046,262 78
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	390 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,573 33
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 30th, 1864	13,512 58
	$2,089,861 16
ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$903,868 30
Due by Banks and Bankers	249,181 74
Specie in Bank (special), payable in gold	8,836 75
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	29,856 99
Bills of Banks from Banks in transit, (cash)	36,339 94
Drafts and Checks	66,657 20
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	663,671 30
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.
City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.
S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-td NOTARY PUBLIC.

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
Oil, Coal and Furnace Lands,
FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a judgment of the Greenup Circuit Court, in the action of Darlinton, McConnell and Wurts, against Wm. Calrus and others, I will, as Commissioner, on
MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865,
Sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Greenupsburg, Ky., the
GREENUP FURNACE AND LANDS.

There are, by estimation, from six to eight thousand acres, situat—on the east side of Little Sandy river, on the waters of cain creek, in Gre nup county Kentucky. The land is distant from the Ohio river at Greenupsburg, 14 miles. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad is crossed from which one can ride to the river, to within five miles of the center of the tract; the distance from Ashland being fifteen miles.

The Furnace is not only valuable as a Pig Iron Furnace, having a good stack, good machinery, necessary building, with an abundance of iron ore and timber to last for many years, but also for its rich CANNEL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

With reference to the great coal value of these lands, Dr. Owen in his Geological Report, vol. 4, page 41, published in 1861, in speaking of the Cannel Coal of Greenup county, says:

"At and around Greenup Furnace this Coal takes a great development. It is opened at many places, and now worked for its cannel, rich in oil, and of excellent quality.

Greenup county is now attracting great interest as an oil region, and the investigations of Geologists, practical oil men and others, will every a ly render it an abundance of Carbon oil. Large preparations are going forward for boring and development.

The lands are described as good, and by many regarded as the best Oil Lands in the county.

There are from three to four hundred acres under fence, and in cultivation, and much more that is valuable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. Bonds will be required, with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to have the force of sale bonds taken under execution sales. The purchaser will have the right to pay the money at any time before the sale has been confirmed by the court. The security required may be either resident, or non-resident of the state—so that they are good.

WM. C. IRELAND,
March 31, 1865.—apl1-14d Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Allegheny City, on SATURDAY, the 29th of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., the property where Mrs. Ford now lives, on Pusey Lane, Allegheny City, adjoining the tannery of John Negley. It has a front of 200 feet on rusey Lane, and extends back about 40 feet. It is a part of John O'Hara's plan of Mount Belief, recorded in Plan Book Vol. 1, page 76, and includes 26 lots of said plan, being lots numbered 6 to 31. It has a comfortable frame house, and the grounds are plan ed with good fruit trees &c. It could be divided into several building lots, or, if improved as a whole, it would make a fine residence. It is offered for sale as a whole or in separate lots to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment will be made easy. Possession can be given from the 1st of May. J. W. F. WHITE.
ap15 td 106 Fifth street.

WANTED.

WANTED—GENUINE INDIAN PIPES.—A few genuine INDIAN PIPES wanted any person having same, which they wish to dispose of will please leave them with the subscribers at the store of John Bissell, before the 15th of May or they will be thrown away hereafter. Messrs. WEYMAN & BROTHER.
ap26-w 8withinday st Pittsburgh, for inspection.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A LOT 4 to 75 feet front, and not less than 110 feet deep. Must be located in a low Hand street. A good substantial building on same would be preferred. Address BOX 1153 Pittsburgh Postoffice. ap26-6t

WANTED—By a practical Book-keeper, a SITUATION in a wholesale or manufacturing establishment. Satisfactory reference given. Address M. Z. S.,
ap26-6t Box 711 Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN or BOOK KEEPER in some good business house, by a young man just returned from the army. Has had experience, and can speak German. Best of reference given. Address BOX 1304, Post Office.
ap25 2t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap6-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address
ap21-tf BOX 767.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH. A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the "Purse and Sword," the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid l ne picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap15-4wd&1w

WANTED—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid l ner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS & CO.,
ap26-1m 608 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is well out of one of the business Colleges, a situation as Book-keeper or Shipping Clerk. Address
ap25 J. B. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
SELLING AT LOW PRICES,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

GRENADIENS for 75 cents, formerly sold at $1 25
Do. $1 00 " " 1 50
Do. 1 25 " " 1 75
MOZAMBIQUES 31 " " 50
Do. 37½ " " 62½
Do. 50 " " 75
SHAWLS closing out at great bargains.
A large assortment of goods at low prices. apl8

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.

Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.

200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS from $7.50 to $75.00,

AT THE SPACIOUS
CLOAK ROOM
OF
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WERS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEA IMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

RESTAURANTS

OPEN AGAIN.
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season.

BOWERY SALOON.—No. 48 FIFTH ST next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr5-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
1y38-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
1y38 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and
Address, D. HENNETTE,
de17-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1865.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that Books will be opened for subscription to the new stock of this Bank, at the Banking house, on Fourth street, on MONDAY, April 17th, 1865, and will continue open during banking hours daily, from 10 o'clock, a. m., until WEDNESDAY, May 17th, 1865. By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
apl2

W. & C. M. HESSRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
sel-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewelry and Silverware, worth one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. It may be worth one hundred dollars. Agents wanted in every town and village in the State of Pennsylvania, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Circulars containing full particulars, sent free by mail. Address, with stamp, H. THOMAS & CO., Box 1,000, Philadelphia, Pa. Reference, by permission, Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa. Hon. Alexander K. McClure, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa. Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Wm. Millward, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Wm. Elwood, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Wm. Fisher Packer, Williamsport, Pa. Hon. Jas. Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Gowen, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Lowry, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Wm. Bigler, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Dunlap, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Jas. Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Jas. Todd, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Jas. Ewing, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Jas. Marshall, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Jas. Hay, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Jas. Hay, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. Jas. Hay

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Buy ... on commission—
U.S. 5-20's
U.S. 7-30's
U.S. 1 year Certificates
U.S. 2 year 6 per cent. Compound Notes
U.S. 3 year 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes
And all other U.S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin.
Checks and Drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for sale.
GOLD and SILVER ON COMMISSION.
apl6

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. McAULEY, V.P.
S. M. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 25, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's	104 75	105 25
U. S. 6's '81	107 50	
U. S. Certificates	98 00	
Allegheny County 6's	99 00	74 00
Fourth ward Allegheny Bonds		85
Connellsville Railroad 6's	9 50	12 25
Iron City Bank		80 00
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' National Bank		75 00
Dalzell	6 00	6 50
Soldiers' Hall, Cedar and Diamond alley		55 00
Phillips		4 00
Oil Basin (with dividend)		9 5
Reliance		1 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		1 00
Cherry Run Central		1 62½
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		50
Forebaugh's Oil Co.	55	57
Titusville		65
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 60	
Shenango		4 00
McAboy Cherry Run	75	1 00
Parker		4 25
Rose		1 00
Central Run		95
Hoagheck	1 00	
Pittsburgh & New York		1 00
Catherson Run		1 50
Stella		50

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

—The attendance at the People's Stock Exchange last evening was rather small to result in any heavy transactions, but the feeling continues to spread that oil stocks have seen their minimum figures and will improve if not fully react to their values.

It needs but a general understanding among our stock dealers of the improved ruling to make the transactions at the "People's" interesting. Those who purchased stocks previous to the decline, do not naturally feel like selling now; but if they consider that with the purchase of the sale they can invest in other stocks in the same ratio as before, it is plain many more transactions would take place and with these increased operations Stocks of merit would gradually advance in favor and price.

There is no reason why our home stocks—many of which are either producing or working with such vigor as to insure early success and are as a class managed by men of energy and character—should remain at the low prices now ruling, when the inducements are as strong and the returns so large.

The resumption of regular business and the general "settling" of this coupled with the fact that all departments of trade and commerce are gaining tone and strength, will no doubt act favorably for Oil Stocks, and give additional confidence in this class of securities.

The Spring Issue of Envelopes of the People's Stock Exchange is small, but from the bids below it will be seen that there is an increased favorable opinion, and it requires but a larger attendance to swell the equal sales to respectable size:

$50 Co. Pass. R. W. 7 per c. bonds	3	50
100 shares Federal Oil	1	00
100 shares Oil Stock of Cherry Run	1	00
50 shares Wolley	1	00

—Following are the "bids" and "asked":

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny Co., 6s, Compromise	99 00	
Acme	25 00	27 00
Allegheny River	107 50	
Allegheny Valley	99 00	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	9 25	
Bank of Commerce	75	
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	1 00	
Cairo Real Estate	1 00	
Cherry Run Central	1 30	1 37
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 31	1 40
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 60	1 62½
Cherry Run and Pitt. Refining	1 00	
Columbia	50 00	51 00
Duck Creek Valley	1 00	
Eldorado	1 00	
Fleming & Blood Farm	2 50	
Fuller Reserve	1 00	
Great American	4	
Hemlock	1 75	
Horseneck	1 60	1 70
Iron City	75	
Merchants'	75	80
McAboy Cherry Run	70	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer	1 00	
National, of Pittsburg	1 25	
National Refining and Storing	1 00	
Ohio Valley	1 40	1 60
Oil Basin	9	10
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	3 60	4 50
Phoenix	1 00	
P. Hill	2 00	4 00
Pittsburgh & New York	85	
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 60	2 00
Pittsburgh & Westmoreland		1 00
Revenue	3 00	3 50
Ritchie	39	79
Weed Farm	3 75	3 90
Rose	90	1 15
Rolfeville		3 50
Stirk Farm		1 00
Steel Weld	20 00	
Union Fabric	50	

The following sales of stocks took place at Mellwaine's last evening:

German Fire Insurance Co	25	
do do	25	27
do do	25	

Pittsburgh and N. Y. Oil Co.

Boston Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, April 25.

Central	60	Hancock
Copper Falls	21¾	Huron
Franklin	4¼	Superior
Northwestern	19	

SALES AT THE BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE, APRIL 22.

20 shs Bay State	1½	100 shs Northwestern	19
200 do Dudley	1½	100 do do	19
200 do Franklin	4¼	100 do do	19
100 do do	4¼	100 do do	19
50 do do	4¼	100 do do	19
100 do do	4¼	100 do do	19
100 do do	4¼	100 do do	19
200 do Franklin	4¼	100 do do	19
200 do Franklin	4¼	100 do do	19
500 do do	4½	100 do do	19
100 do do	4½	100 do do	19
100 do do	4½	100 do do	19
100